Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1827. [NO. 149.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John R. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49

☞The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coatee with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1827.

Robert H. Burton vs. Pascal Collins and James Bryant & wife Susannah. } Petition for partition of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Bryant and wife Susannah are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, that James Bryant and wife Susannah be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them exparte, and made final accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of July, 1827.

ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

6t50—pr. adv. $2 62½

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this office.

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN EXPOSITION OF THE

OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

BY MATTHEW HENRY, *late Minister of the Gospel.*

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations: and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, M'Knight, Scott, and Clark: and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with *the mind of the Spirit*, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry. EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, *Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.*

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotions of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,

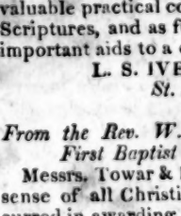
W. T. BRANTLY.

13*th March*, 1827.

☞Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.



RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.

Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this office.

Doct. Thomas Cottrell

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity, that as his Institution is amply supplied with competent teachers, so as to exempt him from giving constant attention to it, he has resumed the business of his profession. He may be found at the Academy, and will attend to all the calls his friends may think proper to give him.

46tf

Notice,

THAT on Thursday, the 27th of September next, at the dwelling-house of Samuel C. Caldwell, deceased, will be rented, for the ensuing year, all the lands belonging to said estate. Four of the plantations lie nearly joining each other, all well watered, and each of them has a good meadow. On one of them is an excellent dwelling-house, with all necessary out buildings, and an excellent orchard in good repair. Terms made known on the day.

D. T. CALDWELL, } *Guardians.*
R. L. CALDWELL, }

August 30, 1827.—2t47p

State of North-Carolina,

Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1827.

Joseph Stevenson vs. Jas. Harbin. } Or. Att.—James Campbell summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant, James Harbin, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, in order that said Harbin may, at or before the 3d Monday of November next, appear at the Court-House in Statesville, replevy and plead, otherwise the fund in the hand of said Campbell will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

A. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

6t51—pr. adv. $2 50.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The people of North-Carolina have for some years past evinced a disposition to facilitate the means of commercial intercourse, both foreign and domestic. It is an object in which they have felt themselves so deeply interested, that no small sums have been already expended for its accomplishment. The rivers Yadkin, Cape Fear, Neuse, Tar and Roanoke, all witness, by the works commenced, and the money disbursed, that such a wish has been alive in the public mind: and so well known are the many other attestations of it, that to be particular in their enumeration is unnecessary. It is practical proof that they have been deeply sensible of the disadvantages of their situation, and they have been watchful of the methods practicable for their removal. If there have been dissenting minds, it was not because the object was not deemed most important to our individual and national prosperity, but that they could not think the time yet arrived, when our strength was competent to the attainment of our wishes. Unhappily, whatever may have been the cause, a vast proportion of our enterprizes for internal improvement have proved either partially or totally abortive. Had it been uniformly otherwise; had the plans adopted been invariably successful, there is every reason to believe that by this time, public spirit would have been as conspicuous a distinction in the people of this State, as it has been in other parts of our country. But when, after making provision for an undertaking here, and another there, it was presently found that they utterly failed of their objects, what was to be expected but that even their earnest friends would be damped and disheartened. They saw that funds, which in consequence of limited opportunities and resources, had been with difficulty procured, instead of answering their purposes, were expended ineffectually, and that the works begun with sanguine hopes and promises, soon terminated in little or nothing.

To every people, flourishing as their condition and resources may be, it is ever of moment to the most rapid progress of their prosperity, that their treasury be judiciously directed, and efficaciously applied; but to a people like ourselves, who have to contend with many difficulties both by sea and land, from the very nature of our country, as well as the sparseness of our population, it is quite essential that the funds raised by taxation or voluntary contribution, be not wasted or lavished in ineffectual operations. Whatever these funds may be, if they be not sufficient for large and extensive undertakings, there are possibly others to which they will be competent, or they should be augmented and economised with care till a reasonable assurance is attained that they will complete some public enterprise, which shall continue afterwards to give unequivocal proofs of its value to the amount of the expenditure.

If it be said, that in regard to public works this cannot be the case, and that they are not reducible to such certainty as this, the position is denied and is untenable. Fact has shown, and it is continually proving, that public works can be calculated with sufficient precision, both as to the means of carrying them on, and the expense necessary. Even the great western Canal of New-York differed but little in the actual expenditure from the estimated cost. But the difference was found ultimately to be, in its costing less than the sum previously calculated. With such a mistake we may well suppose the people were not likely to be dissatisfied. When they engage in an enterprise, they have a right to know from the perfect honesty and ability of their agents and representatives, how much money will be sufficient, in what time it must be raised, and what are to be the advantages, that they may choose freely and with a sound discretion, whether they will engage in it or not.

It is too common for architects and engineers to act upon the principle that the people ought not to be informed at first, of all the amount of expense and all the difficulties of a public undertaking, lest they be deterred by an apprehension that they are insurmountable. Such men tell us that it is best, if possible, to exhibit calculations somewhat less in the result than may be requisite, that the people being once induced to commence and continue till the work is two thirds or three-fourths advanced towards its accomplishment, they will be under the necessity of supplying the rest, that what has been already expended may not be wholly lost. This differs little, if any thing, from absolute knavery, though such as practise it may plead, that it is deceiving men for their own good. In the end, the consequence is totally the reverse. It is so far from tending to the public good, that it is pernicious in the extreme; it threatens to extinguish that generous public spirit which it is of the utmost consequence should exist in the bosoms of every people. When they have been two or three times thus deceived, they feel the imposition to be an abuse of their confidence, and an insult to their understandings, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to avert the consequences of their indignation, in a total dereliction of all attempts at public improvement. They adopt the maxim in elections, that men of information and ability are *dangerous men, and that they ought not to be chosen because they have too much sense.* If it be good sense in a public agent, whether he be a member of the House of Commons, a Senator, a Commissioner or an Engineer, to hurry into action without information first obtained; if it be good sense in any one of them to recommend and begin an enterprise without taking the pains to obtain full and satisfactory and certain knowledge of its nature, means, and expense; in short, if it be good sense for an agent of the people, after becoming fully informed, to deceive his constituents into measures, by artfully concealing from them a part of the difficulty and expense, and by magnifying the advantages beyond all reality, because, being thus deceived, they may engage in it, whereas, if they knew the whole truth, they would not, then the rule upon which the people sometimes come to act in elections is a correct rule. It shews their wisdom in the appointment of public functionaries; a wisdom far superior to any which such Commoners, Senators, Commissioners, or Engineers, have any pretensions to claim. A man of such sense as has been just now described, ought to be shunned, and not to be trusted. In reality, however, this is so far from good sense in an agent or a representative, that it is directly the contrary. In a popular government, like ours, it is the object of representation to secure knowledge, ability and honesty; and whatever some may think, or wish, or persuade, the last of the three, the people will and should require, above all others. To attempt deception with a hope of being long successful, is not sense, but the greatest folly. If all public officers, representatives, men of talent and opportunity, were united in the purpose, to make it appear conspicuously, that no undertaking should ever receive their concurrence or aid without satisfactory evidence, not only to themselves, but the great body of the people, that it was at once useful in a high degree, and practicable without oppression; in short, if a perfect and unreserved honesty were the obvious and governing character of men who hold places of profit or trust, there is no danger that the people would not come to understand by good sense, a union of integrity, information, ability, the greatest usefulness of the public. And they will admit, that in this union is all the safety they will ask in the man who is to act for them in legislation and in the application of the public money.

It is the intention of the writer of these remarks and such others as may hereafter appear with the same signature, to be directed in all his researches and expositions, by the principle here laid down, in its utmost simplicity, and in all its fullness. To whatever charge he may be exposed, he is determined that the charge of insincerity, duplicity, or sinister concealment of truth, shall never be correctly capable of being alleged. It is his wish, as much as possible, to substantiate every opinion and every assertion by facts, and unquestionable authority. These he estimates above all other means of establishing valuable truth. He will advance no theory which is not built upon them, without giving warning to the reader, that he may be aware of it, so as to be upon his guard and to think for himself, as it is indeed hoped he will not fail to do according to the nature of the case. The writer would solicit in return a spirit of candor, and invite to a full and dispassionate consideration of the means by which our prosperity as a State may be most effectually promoted. To all propositions for the general welfare, objections and difficulties will doubtless occur. Interest will suggest some, ambition others, and others still occur from the real merits of the subject. But the correctness and wisdom of our patriotism will be seen, not in holding up every objection as an insuperable obstacle to a whole plan, but in contriving by united counsels, how difficulties may be removed, and thus a whole may be combined at last, as free from imperfections as possible. If we would arrive at the greatest good of our country, personal or local interests must not be too strenuously consulted, ambition must not be narrow and selfish, but enlightened and well directed, and all our efforts and researches must be faithfully and intently turned upon the discovery and establishment of the truth. Could the people of N. Carolina, could her governor, magistrates, legislators and officers, all concur upon these principles, who can doubt that from that moment she would begin to grow conspicuously in individual happiness, and in strength and prosperity as a state.

CARLTON.

September 1st, 1827.

A Good One.—We have heard much of the wonder-working medicine of Dr. Chambers, and read accounts of the almost miraculous cures it has effected; but no fact in relation to it, that has come to our knowledge, is more convincing than the following, which we have from the most unquestionable authority.

In a place not a thousand miles from Albany, N. Y. resided three notorious drunkards, who were sure to pay their sincerest devotions at the shrine of Bacchus, on every public occasion. On the last fourth of July, some wags of the town had provided themselves with a supply of Dr. Chambers' powder; and when our bloated heroes of the bowl made their appearance, under pretence of *treating*, they plied them well with the medicated liquor. The consequence was that they were compelled to leave the field and seek their lodgings at an early hour; but the next day found them completely metamorphosed into sober, temperate men. We are assured that they have not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor since that day. Their motto now is 'touch not, taste not.' *Boston Traveller.*

"Mind your business."—This is an excellent exhortation, which in days of yore, we used to see stamped up on some of the old fashioned Rhode Island coins: "Mind your Business." There was more real value to our fathers in these three words, than there was in the coppers on which they stood imprinted; more value, because they not only admonished the holder to go to work honestly to obtain more of them, but they were calculated to promote his health as they increased his industry, and to make him respectable as they kept him out of other people's business. Reader, let these words, as the saying is, "stare you full in the face," whenever you sally out into the idlers list, or whenever you are on the point of inquiring into the concerns, or meddling with the business of others, in which you have no interest; and our word for it, yourself will be the gainer. *Gard. Chron.*

"THE CAGOTS."

A late traveller notices a singularly degraded people of this name, who inhabit the valley of Lieze, in a wild part of the French side of the Pyrenees. They appear to be—the outcasts of society, a separated and degraded race, whose very touch is pollution, even at the churches they are required to enter by a particular door provided for their use and no one will even use the "*holy water*," if they dipped a finger into it. They are much affected with the *goitre*, and some are rendered very hideous by it, and "their complexions are cadaverous in the extreme." They are supposed to be descendants of the Saracens, and for ages have been kept in their degraded state by the successive and cruel prejudices of other persons, who hardly respect them as being of the human species.

Rhode Island.—TRISTRAM BURGESS and DUTEE J. PEARCE have been re-elected to congress without opposition.

From Poulson's Advertiser.

"Mr. POULSON: However averse to dip the pen in political ink, the old spirit of '76 will not allow me to remain silent. It appears that in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th and 20th of August, 1827, persons calling themselves citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and Republicans, held meetings. For what purpose?--Why, to prevent the citizens of Philadelphia, (if they saw fit,) from giving a dinner to Henry Clay, should he visit our City. A large committee was appointed to carry the wishes of the meeting into effect. This is new Republicanism. Have our citizens got so far debased in their Republican principles, as to hold meetings and choose committees, to violate the first principles of civilization—to set common decency at defiance—and pass resolutions that would make the greatest tyrant on earth blush, if one idea of civil liberty had ever been permitted to enter his mind?

We challenge the Committee to produce an act of any Tyrant whatever—more Tyrannical; more Aristocratical, or more decidedly hostile to the Liberties of the People, than the proceedings of these two meetings. Happy would it have been for the honor and character of the City of Philadelphia, if these meetings had never taken place. But the Republican meetings were held—the Resolutions passed, and promulgated with much Dictatorial indecency, and have gone forth to the world, a memento of the folly and inconsistency of some of the Citizens of Philadelphia, who call themselves Republicans.

We think the whole proceedings of the meetings were inedecent, and come fairly within the purview of the old adage—"want of decency is want of sense." This is the only apology or excuse that can be admitted for such transactions. If General Jackson must adopt such measures when he becomes President of the United States, to please his Friends, the Death Warrant of the Liberty and Independence of America will be signed the day he takes the oath of office.

A WHIG OF '76.

Mr. Niles, in his *Weekly Register*, speaking of the dreadful denunciations contained in the resolutions of some of the southern anti-tariff meetings, very justly remarks:

"While thus denouncing the tariff, why does not some ingenious person tell us in what respect it has injured any one, *how* it has effected the price of articles or interfered with the revenue—bring these things into figures and show the evils complained of? No one has been oppressed because of protection afforded by the tariff—no article has advanced in price in consequence, but all protected articles have declined in their selling value on account of the protection afforded by the tariff. These are bold assertions, but we know they can be sustained. The people will think of these things. Declamation and political excitement may pass current for a while, but truth will work it's way, and silently obtain victory over the prejudices of persons."

There is a calculation running through the Opposition papers, which makes out that Gen. Jackson will have about 130 advocates in the next House of Representatives, and that the Administration may, *possibly*, have the rest. The absurdity, originated in the Telegraph will, doubtless, be copied into the Richmond Enquirer, and will thus exhibit a striking commentary on the recommendation of "truth and fairness," with which that paper has lately favored us. Many a man has been ruined by calculations; and no doubt many a party also, which relied on calculation and forgot principle. A very few weeks more will be sufficient to show what an exquisite mathematician the author of this calculation has proved himself to be. He will be found as great and original a follower of Cocker, as the wiseacre who undertook to prove that one and one would make *three*, on the following principle—this is *one*, and that *two*, and *two* and *one* will make *three*!

Nat. Journal.

From the York (Pa.) Recorder.

BUCHANAN AND MARKLEY.—The supporters of Gen. Jackson are endeavoring to give a part of Mr. Buchanan's letter a construction intended to sustain, for a brief space longer, their clamour about corruption. They affect to believe that Mr. B. acted under the persuasion or at the instigation of Mr. Markley; and that he was in reality the bearer of a corrupt overture, though he had not the wit to be aware of it. This, to be sure, is not very complimentary to the "highly distinguished" gentleman's "intelligence," but coming from his friends, and being made in aid of the "great exertions," it will probably not be complained of.—That the construction thus given to Mr. Buchanan's letter is forced, must be evident to every reader; for Mr. B. expressly declares—"I called upon General Jackson on the occasion I have mentioned, *solely as his friend, upon my individual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay,* OR ANY OTHER PERSON." This is positive; and, if Mr. Buchanan be of sound mind, it must be acknowledged to bear directly against the doctrine held by the "Combination" printers. In confirmation of Mr. B's. declaration that he acted on his own individual responsibility, and not as the agent of "any other person," we may state that we have perused a letter from an eminent citizen of Pennsylvania to a gentleman in this town, in which the writer says—"Mr. Markley I have just seen, and he says he made no suggestions to Buchanan; that the suggestions came from him (Buchanan) entirely." This coincides with the true reading and obvious construction of Mr. B's. letter, and corroborates his declaration that he did not call on General Jackson as the agent of any other person.

Intelligence.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 8.

By the ship United States, Capt. Wilson, which arrived last evening, having left Liverpool on the 15th ultimo, we have received London papers to the evening of the 13th, and Liverpool papers to the 15th inclusive.

Mr. Canning died at Chiswick on the 8th of August. His disorder was inflammation of the intestines and gangrene, attributed principally to intense attention to his official duties.

Intense interest was excited by the illness of Mr. Canning. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier, under date of the 6th Aug. says—"No event within our recollection has excited a more intense interest in the city than the illness of Mr. Canning. The anxiety to learn the latest intelligence from Chiswick was unabated throughout the day, and the inquiries were so numerous and incessant that it seemed as if the merchants had abandoned their usual occupations for the purpose of making them. The exchange was nearly as much thronged during the day as it is during the hours of transacting business. A very marked effect was produced on the public securities.

The London Courier of August 10th, says of ministerial arrangements—"It would not only be premature, but idle, to talk of what may be the ultimate ministerial arrangements. Lord Goderich having received his Majesty's commands to form a cabinet, or, to speak with more precision, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Canning, the noble viscount is of course to be regarded as the individual who will be at the head of his majesty's government. Beyond this, no step has yet been taken; but one thing we believe is certain, there will be no change in the principles upon which Mr. Canning's government was established. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office last night, which sat from 9 o'clock till half past 11, at which we may presume those general considerations only were discussed, which would necessarily precede any specific measures. A messenger was despatched this morning to the King, communicating the result."

The Sun of the 11th, states that the appointment of Lord Goderich as First Minister, had given great and general satisfaction.

Mr. Huskisson is spoken of for the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

By the aid of Telegraphic communication, Mr. Canning's death was known in Paris ten hours after it had taken place.

Mr. Canning's funeral was to take place on the 16th August, and was to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

An express has arrived from Paris. The funds had slightly improved on Thursday. The death of Mr. Canning had excited a violent sensation in Paris, and great solicitude is expressed in the letters with regard to the effect that event was likely to have on the policy of our Cabinet. A large party in Paris would rejoice at seeing the tories again in power; but the people generally look to a liberal system in England as their best protection.

From the Liverpool Albion, of August 23.

Illness and Death of Mr. Canning.

We had, last week, the painful duty to state, that this distinguished statesman had been seized with an alarming illness, which threatened the most fatal consequences. The melancholy intelligence produced a great sensation throughout the town, and it was every where received with feelings of profound regret. The state of the right honorable gentleman's health was the general topic of conversation during the day. A hope was indulged, however, that his life was not in such imminent danger as represented in the letter of our private correspondent. The arrival of the London journals of Monday on Tuesday evening, with the bulletin which had been issued by the physicians on Sunday night, destroyed the fond hopes which the friends of Mr. Canning had indulged of his ultimate recovery to health, and of his valuable life being spared to benefit his country and mankind. About noon, on that day, a report was very current, that an express had reached the Custom-house, bringing an account that the premier had actually expired at the hour of five on Monday morning. This story, which some mischievous individual must have invented to deceive the public, obtained general belief. The first sensation of regret at the reported melancholy event having subsided, persons began to speculate as to who would be Mr. Canning's successor in the ministry. It was soon discovered, however, that the report was a gross fabrication; and the arrival of the evening papers brought the intelligence, that he was still alive, but without any chance of recovery. The mail was surrounded on its arrival, by persons eager to ascertain the news; and all the public rooms were thronged with gentlemen; so great was the interest taken by the inhabitants of Liverpool in the fate of Mr. Canning. The public mind was kept in a state of alternate hope and fear during the whole of Wednesday. On Thursday afternoon, the melancholy forebodings of the public were realized by the arrival of the London stage-coaches, bringing copies of the second editions of the morning papers, which contained the sad tidings of the death of the greatest statesman of modern times. The lamentable intelligence spread with rapidity throughout the town, and excited the liveliest regret among all classes of the inhabitants. The mail was surrounded, as on the preceding evening, and the news-rooms were more crowded than on any occasion within our remembrance.

We now lay before our readers a narrative of the illness and death of Mr. Canning, which we have compiled from the accounts that have appeared in the London journals.

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MR. CANNING'S LAST MOMENTS.

The different London papers give different and conflicting accounts of the last moments of this illustrious statesman; accounts which we have collected for the information of our readers, placing the authority on which the statement rests at the end of each paragraph:

The feverish excitement which prevailed in the immediate neighborhood of Chiswick for some days past, has terminated in the mortal career of the celebrated individual, whose unfortunate condition was the origin of it. The situation of Mrs. Canning is truely pitiable. It seems, that a short time before the decease of her husband, she was conversing with him, and he then spoke with perfect calmness and composure. As the conversation advanced, however, she observed his voice gradually grew weaker, and the signs of approaching dissolution in his countenance alarmed her to such a degree, that she suddenly fainted, and in this situation was carried out of the room by the attendants. When she recovered, which was not for several hours, she eagerly inquired respecting the state of Mr. Canning. She franticly implored of those around her to let her know the worst. It had, however, been previously agreed, by the advice of the physicians, that she should not be suddenly informed of what had happened, and she was, therefore, prevented from proceeding into the room in which the corpse of her husband lay. The body of Mr. Canning is frightfully attenuated. His is so greatly changed, that those who were most intimately acquainted with his person would not now recognise it. [*Times.*

It is stated that Mr. Canning, in one of the intervals when pain was less acute, and he could address himself to those near him, expressed a fervent hope that His Majesty would adhere to the line of policy now adopted, and which has been found so advantageous and honorable to the country. Nothing authentic has transpired on the subject, but the statement is believed; and it is added, that special messengers were sent to the King at Windsor, to communicate the wishes of his noble-minded and talented minister.

Globe.

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MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

[From the Courier of Friday.]

The first step taken by his Majesty, after the death of Mr. Canning, may be regarded as eminent for its kindness to the memory of the deceased. We allude to his sending for Lord Goderich and Mr. Sturges Bourne, with a view to the new arrangement of the ministry; the former of them, that colleague whom Mr. Canning had placed next to himself, as leader in the House of Lords; the latter, the oldest personal friend of Mr. Canning in the Cabinet.

It would not only be premature, however, but idle, to talk as yet of what may be the ultimate ministerial arrangement. Lord Goderich having received his Majesty's commands to form a cabinet, or, to speak with more precision, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Canning, the noble Viscount is, of course, to be regarded as the individual who will be at the head of his Majesty's Government. Beyond this, no step has yet been taken; but one thing, we believe, is certain—there will be no change in the principles upon which Mr. Canning's government was established. A cabinet council was held at the Foreign Office last night, which sat from nine o'clock till half past eleven, at which, we may presume, those general considerations only were discussed, which would necessarily precede any specific measures. A messenger was despatched this morning by Lord Goderich, to the King, communicating the result.

The high rank which Great Britain at the present maintains, among the nations of the earth, and the respect and awe in which her character is universally held by the States of the old as well as of the new world, are mainly owing to the wisdom and prudence of the same course of policy which marked Mr. Canning's official career.

Mr. Canning has died in the zenith of his fame. His name will be handed down to future generations; and remote posterity will regard him as one of the most gifted statesmen and most brilliant orators of the present age.

"The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones."

So let it *not* be with Mr. Canning!

The Gazette de France contains the following account of Lord Cochrane's naval operations before Alexandria:

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 10.—In the afternoon of the 5th Admiral Cochrane, with 23 vessels, appeared before Alexandria. A Turkish brig which was cruising before the port, attempted to enter precipitately, but ran aground. A fire ship, which was sent against it having failed, it was soon burnt by a second fire ship. On the 17th, in the morning, the Pacha put to sea with 13 ships, determined to bring on a decisive action, but the Greeks went out of sight. The Pacha, who did not go more than a league or two, returned into port; and soon after the Greeks again appeared at some distance. Several of the Pacha's frigates and corvettes which could not yet sail out on the 17th, had got ready to sail on the 18th in the morning. Twenty-three ships left the port to approach the Greek squadron, which has disappeared. The Pacha has returned; his fleet has orders to pursue the enemy as far as Rhodes.

VIENNA, JULY 28.—[Extract of a private letter. Letters from Constantinople announce, that intelligence of the defection of the Pacha of Egypt has reached the Porte. A Tartar has been sent to Redschid Pacha, with despatches, directing the Seraskier to observe any movements which Ibrahim Pacha might make, in consequence of orders which he may have received from his father, the Viceroy of Egypt. They expect at Constantinople the publication of a Firman which, in declaring Mehmet Ali a rebel to the Porte, will set a price upon his head, and command the Pachas in his neighborhood to make war upon him.

From Gibraltar.—Captain de la Roche, of the schooner Fox, arrived last evening in 30 days from Gibraltar, furnishes the following:

Spain appeared very far from tranquil internally, and only a few days before sailing an order had been received at Algesiras to have a number of persons there and in the neighborhood, immediately tried for an alleged revolutionary movement. It was also reported that there was a strong band of patriots in the mountains near Malaga.—There was a Spanish squadron at Algesiras, of one large corvette, two brigs, two herm. brigs and two large schrs. who occasionally go out for a few days, and made out not long ago to capture three valuable smuggling vessels. A small patriot privateer of one gun, had been decoyed under the guns of the Spanish ship Diana, of 22 guns, from Havana, by her hoisting French colors, and had been captured and carried into Cadiz; which had gained the Spanish Captain great credit for his extraordinary bravery!

Balt. Pat.

Attempt to Poison. An attempt has lately been made (as we learn from the Springfield Republican) to poison a family of Shakers, consisting of 60 persons, belonging to the Society of Enfield, Conn. This was done by putting a large quantity of *arsenic* into the pump, from which water is obtained for the use of the family; one of the members of which having gone out early in the morning and drank about a pint of the water, was pretty soon taken with distressing symptoms of poison. On examination, the water was found to be of a milky appearance, and a number of pailfuls were thrown on the ground, each containing more than a tea-spoonful of the undissolved poison. A physician who was called on the occasion, pronounced it, from what he considered "unerring tests," to be pure arsenic, and says there was doubtless enough in the pump to have destroyed a thousand persons.

Berkshire American.

Accident—We noticed an accident a few days ago, by which a young man had his leg taken off. He was on board of a sloop, near the windlass, while she was nearing the wharf, and his leg was caught between the windlass and the bite of the rope, and took it clean off below the knee. The thing was done in an instant, and the man was so astonished, that he neither spoke nor groaned, nor moved a muscle of his face. A physician made an artificial tourniquet with rope and splinter, snd he was placed uncomplaining in a carriage. A person ran after the carriage bearing the fractured limb, which he handed through the window to the sufferer; leg, boot and pantaloon, and he placed it on his lap very coolly. It was altogether a rare exhibition of stoical indifference under such a shocking calamity. We learn he is doing well.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Chambersburg, (Pa.,) August 28.—A highly interesting trial has just terminated, in which James Duffield, of this county, was indicted for the crime of seduction attended with many highly aggravating circumstances.—An upright jury, of fathers and brothers, expressed their estimation of the defendant's guilt, by amercing him in $1200 damages; restricted by the law on the one hand, and by his means on the other, they could not inflict a heavier punishment; or he, no doubt, would have felt still more keenly, what *men* can do, to avenge the violated dignity of their species.

New-Orleans, August 22.—A gentleman who arrived yesterday from a tour through the country assures us that in every parish, through which he passed, he found a majority of the inhabitants disposed in favor of the administration. In several parishes the people were getting up meetings, to choose delegates to a general convention, to be held at Baton Rouge, on the 1st November. A meeting was to be held, at Opeloussas, on the 20th; there is to be one also at Baton Rouge on the 25th; in the first of these two parishes, the vote will be unanimous for Mr. Adams, and in the second, nine-tenths are for him. In the small town of Baton Rouge, out of one hundred and twenty voters, there are about one hundred and ten decidedly and warmly in favor of the re-election of our present worthy President. In the parishes of St. Martin, St. Mary, Point Coupee, East and West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, St. Jacques, St. John the Baptist, and St. Charles, we may calculate with certainty upon three to one.

They may work, and talk and cry, the Louisianians are determined to prove, that they judge men by their actions and not from the noisy reports of a disorganising faction: they prefer that an honest upright statesman should hold the reins of government, and not a fiery soldier; let every one keep in his proper place.

Argus.

"*If ye have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now.*"

That the State of Delaware will give her vote for Mr. Adams is no longer doubtful. After a trial of strength in the election of Delegates, by both parties, in every district in the State, the Democratic Administration men, and Federal Administration men, were found to be a *majority* in both conferences, and they have each of them nominated an administration man as their candidate for Congress. [*Democratic Press.*

Delaware.—On Tuesday last, the Democratic Republican conferees of Delaware nominated Dr. Arnold Naudain, as a representative for congress. Dr. Naudain is a warm friend of the administration. [*U. S. Gazette.*

Philadelphia seems to be a popular place for disposing of children who are so unfortunate as to find their way into this cold hearted world without a father or mother. An amusing case occurred a few weeks since, which we will state, without, however, giving names. A child was found nicely done up in a basket, upon the steps of a gentleman's door, in the good city of brotherly love, and, being a stranger, was of course taken in, and the basket put away. As there were several children, however, already and of right on the premises, the little foundling's presence was rather unwelcome. But for several days no clue could be discovered by which the child could be traced to those who had a more *legitimate* claim to it. At length it was recollected that there were some papers in the bottom of the "fruit basket," placed there to preserve the clothes from being soiled. On examining these, the name of a distinguished lawyer in the neighboring State of New Jersey, was found upon one of the manuscripts, and was of course regarded as a precious discovery. A messenger, with the basket, the child, and the manuscript, was forthwith despatched to the residence of the barrister, who was no less surprised than chagrined at the sudden claim of the little stranger to his tender sympathies and endearing attentions as a father. He strongly protested his innocence, and was, in fact, innocent. But this is a wicked world, and upon the circumstantial testimony of the manuscript, the more earnestly he asseverated that the child was no kin of his, the more strongly it was believed that it was. At length, after much rumination and cogitation, the counsellor bethought himself that the fatal manuscript was some considerable time back, sent to the printer's as a legal advertisement. The reminiscence was a fortunate one for him. But alas, for our brother chip! It was likely to prove as a great plague to him, as certain political reminiscences are to our well beloved neighbors of the Post, the Enquirer, and the Albany Argus. One bit of evidence rapidly led to another—an invalid lady who had the highest regard for the Editor's talents, had suddenly become much better—the ownership of the basket was fixed—a carriage had been hired for an evening ride to Philadelphia—and finally the driver was found who performed the journey, and knew all about it. The result was that the child was removed from the portals of the bar, to the purlieus of a printing office. We commiserate the change in the fortunes of the little sufferer, since the pinmoney of the Counsellor's establishment would probably have been worth more than the heirship of the estate editorial. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 21st ult. says:—

"About forty persons have been buried in this city within the last seven days; a mortality which is nearly double the general average among this population."

A very large proportion of these deaths appear to be of *yellow fever*.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1827.

"No Englishman."

[Continued from our last.]

Dr. Cooper, as his eulogist says, may have grown "grey in the great contest for the rights of man;" but he furnishes very suspicious evidence of his regard for these rights, by endeavoring to undermine the fairest fabric ever reared by the friends of freedom. When, in contempt of the advice of WASHINGTON, he talks of "calculating the *value* of this Union," and denounces it as "a most unequal alliance, by which the North have always been the *gainers* and the South the *losers;*" it requires something more than the *ipse dixit* of "No Englishman," to convince us that he has any real attachment to the "rights of man," or any friendship for a government which acknowledges and protects them. He may have done, in his native country, all that "No Englishman" gives him credit for—he may, too, like many others, have "left his country for his country's good;" and therefore his "fame, thus acquired, will scarcely vanish before the flippant paragraph of an ill-natured Editor of yesterday:" but it *will* vanish before his own misdeeds, and he may consider himself fortunate, if he find himself left in undisturbed obscurity.

We are called upon by "No Englishman" to disprove the Doctor's positions; this we shall do presently, from an authority to which "No Englishman" will bow with reverential deference; in the meantime, we wish to give a specimen of the Doctor's knowledge of the meaning of the constitution. The Doctor says, in reference to that clause in the constitution giving power to Congress to regulate commerce, by imposing impos duties, &c. "that it would extend to the protection of *home manufactures*, was never thought of in the Convention!" Now to satisfy ourselves that this was a most preposterous and unfounded assertion, we took the pains to refer to the early revenue laws or impost duties imposed by Congress under the present constitution; and there we read the caption to the *first* revenue law, passed July 20, 1789, as follows:—

"Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the *encouragement* and *protection* of *American manufactures*, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported: Be it enacted, &c."—[See U. S. Laws, vol. II. chap. 2.

In this Congress, the virtue, talents, and patriotism of the Union were concentrated; and a large portion of the members, no doubt, were the very men who achieved our independence, and formed our present Federal Constitution, with WASHINGTON at their head. And yet Dr. Cooper, with the above fact before him,—for it is hardly possible he can be ignorant of it,—has the hardihood to assert, "that it [the clause giving to Congress the power to regulate commerce, &c.] could extend to the protection of *home manufactures*, was never thought of in the Convention!" and the American people are required to bow submissively to the dogmas of this man! are required to believe, that WASHINGTON, and the other framers of the constitution, did not know the meaning of their own writing, and that the sagacity of Dr. *Cooper* has at last discovered it!

That it is *unconstitutional* for Congress to afford *protection* to American manufactures, never, until of late, entered the head of the most visionary politician; and the doctrine is too absurd, is too ridiculous, to be imposed on an intelligent and thinking people. Were it so, that the constitution has denied to Congress this power, then, indeed, we should be in a condition little to be envied—we should exhibit the spectacle of a nation, exposed to continual and varied impositions from other nations; the industry of the people paralized; their skill and enterprise rendered of little avail; the agricultural products of by far the largest portion of the country shut out from the markets of the world, and thus left to rot on the hands of the farmers: and yet the government prevented, by the inhibition of the *people*, from affording protection against these evils, and securing to the industry, and skill, and enterprize of the country their merited reward! Truly, he who can believe this, will find no difficulty in believing in all the dogmas and absurdities of Dr. Cooper, *religious* as well as *political*.

Whatever Dr. Cooper may say to the contrary, it is unquestionably the duty of government to protect all the interests of the country,—its agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and its fostering care has embraced all. The interests of the South have been cherished and encouraged, as well as those of the North and West. The tariff on tobacco is almost prohibitory; take off the protecting duty on raw cotton, and the cotton planter would be undersold in our own markets; and the protecting duty on sugar, which is imposed for the almost exclusive benefit of a single one of the Southern States, is very heavy, and that branch of American industry would be ruined without it. But we hear no complaint because Congress has afforded protection to these interests; yet if it be constitutional for Congress to protect the *agricultural*, it is equally constitutional to protect the *manufacturing* interests of the country; and protection is due to the one as well as the other. Why does not Dr. Cooper call upon Congress to take off these duties, and let the cotton, and tobacco, and sugar planters thrive without them—if they can; if not, be ruined? This he ought to do, to be consistent in his *present* hostility to *protecting* duties.

As to the Southern States having been "taxed 25 per cent. on their annual income," from 1816 to 1827, it is altogether delusive, and Dr. Cooper knows it. We put the question, and would like to see it answered so as to sustain Cooper's assertion—What article, manufactured in the U. States, and protected under the revenue laws, has risen in cost, since the establishment of home manufactures? We have not been able to devote so much time to this subject as to be thoroughly informed on it; yet, from the best information we can obtain, we believe it to be the fact, that cottons have fallen from 30 to 75 per cent.; nails over 75 per cent.; shoes from 25 to 50 per cent.; wool hats 33⅓ per cent.; fine hats 25 per cent.; and woollens, we believe, have gradually decreased in price, as that branch of our manufactures has increased, and may, probably, be rated at a decline of 25 per cent. since 1818 or 1819. This may be *taxation;* but if it be, it is certainly beyond the ken of any common person to perceive it, and most assuredly the people will not *feel* it. The foregoing articles are absolutely essential, not merely to the convenience, but to the comfort and happiness of all classes; and instead of their cost being enhanced by the protection afforded to *American* industry,—we say *American*, notwithstanding the *very wise* distinction made by "No Englishman,"—it has been greatly reduced.

It may surprise our readers, and perhaps "No Englishman," when we inform them, that this same *Thomas Cooper*, who is so hostile to the tariff, that, rather than submit to it, he would sever the Union, is an *apostate* from the very principles he now condemns! but so it is. His principles, it would seem, sit so loosely about him, that he can put them off or on, as may suit his *interest*, and change them with his change of residence. When he resided in *Pennsylvania*,—and he lived there, we believe, from the time he arrived in this country until he was called, a few years since, to preside over Columbia College,—he was the advocate of *protecting* duties to encourage domestic manufactures, "as a means of national *defence* and national *independence;* as a means of multiplying our social enjoyments, by condensing our population; and as a means of fixing the *consumers* and the *producers* in the immediate neighborhood of each other." But the American policy was *popular* in Pennsylvania, and the Doctor, consequently, was its staunch advocate; in South-Carolina he found it *unpopular*, so he very conveniently changed his creed, and "shuddered" when the "phrase *American* System" met his ear! That we may not be charged with misrepresenting the Doctor, we subjoin some extracts from his "Principles of Political Economy," published under his sign manual, and dated at *Carlisle, (Pa.) Feb.* 1813.

EXTRACTS.

OUR AGRICULTURISTS WANT A HOME MARKET. MANUFACTURES WOULD SUPPLY IT. AGRICULTURE, AT GREAT DISTANCES FROM SEAPORTS, LANGUISHES FOR WANT OF THIS. Great Britain exhibits an instance of this unexampled power and wealth by means of an agriculture greatly dependent on a system of manufactures—and her agriculture, thus situated, is the best in the world, though still capable of great improvement.

We are too much dependent upon Great Britain for articles that habit has converted into necessaries. A state of war demands privations that a large portion of our citizens reluctantly submit to. *Home manufactures would greatly lessen the evil.*

By means of debts incurred for foreign manufactures, we are almost again become colonists—we are *too much* under the *influence*, indirectly, of British *merchants* and British *agents*. We are not an independent people. Manufactures among us would tend to correct this, and give a stronger tone of nationality at home. I greatly value the intercourse with that country, of pre-eminent knowledge and energy; but our dependence upon it is often so great as to be oppressive to ourselves.

The state of agriculture would improve with the improvement of manufactures, by means of the general spirit of energy and exertion, which *no where exists in so high a degree as in a manufacturing country;* and by the general improvement of machinery, and the demand for raw materials.

The home trade, consisting in the exchange of agricultural surpluses for articles of manufacture, produced in our own country, will, for a long time to come, furnish the safest and the least dangerous, the least expensive, and the least immoral—the most productive and the most patriotic employment of surplus capital, however raised and accumulating. The *safety*, because it requires no navies exclusively for its protection; the least *dangerous*, because it furnishes no excitement to the prevailing madness of commercial wars; the least *expensive*, for the same reason that it is the safest and the least dangerous; the least *immoral*, because it furnishes no temptation to the breach or evasion of the laws; to the multiplication of oaths and perjuries; and to the consequent prostration of all religious feeling, and all social duty; the most *productive*, because the capital admits of quicker return; because the whole of the capital is permanently invested and employed at home; because it contributes, directly, immediately, and wholly, to the internal wealth and resources of the nation; because the credits given, are more easily watched, and more effectually protected by our own laws, well known, easily resorted to, and speedily executed, than if exposed in distant and in foreign countries, controlled by foriegn laws and foreign customs, and at the mercy of foreign agents; the most patriotic, because it binds the persons employed in it, by all the ties, of habit and of interest, to their own country; while foreign trade tends to denationalize the affections of those whose property is dispersed in foreign countries, whose interests are connected with foreign interests, whose capital is but partially invested at the place of their domicil, and who can remove with comparative facility from one country to another. The wise man observed of old, that "where the treasure is, there will the heart be also." And time has not detracted from the truth of the remark.

Nor can there be any fear that for a century to come, there will not be full demand produced by a system of home manufacture, for every particle of surplus produce that agriculture can supply.

For these reasons, I think *it would be expedient so far to aid the introduction of manufactures into this country by* PROTECTING DUTIES, as to afford a reasonable prospect of safety to the prudent investment of capital, and the industrious pursuit of business; but no bounty to wild speculation, to negligent workmanship, or to smuggling.

"No Englishman" asks us to *disprove* the positions assumed in the Doctor's speech at the Columbia meeting; we have now done so, we think, satisfactorily, from his own mouth: and if "No Englishman" will condescend to "*disprove*" the principles and positions of his patron, as contained in the foregoing extracts,—the authenticity of which he will not question,—he "will surely be more creditably employed, than he has been, in the diffusion of personal abuse." But whether, in that case, he will "*enlighten* the community," or bring himself "into *contempt*," is a question which can be better answered, when his essay at *argument* shall have been made.

We have uniformly been in favor of the policy, recommended by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and pursued by successive administrations, of affording a judicious protection to American Manufactures; not because they will prove advantageous to a particular section, but because they will benefit the whole Union, and promote the prosperity of the Southern, as well as of the Northern, Middle, and Western States. We are governed by no local partialities—our motto is, "our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country;" and nowever uncongenial such a sentiment may be to the feelings of "No Englishman," it is one which every individual, who is at heart an *American*, will respond to. It may be consistent with the patriotism of "No Englishman," to take advantage of local prejudices, to excite jealousy and ill-will between different parts of the Union, and thus weaken the bands which unite us together as one people; it may be consistent with *his* attachment to the Union, to view the citizens of one portion of it as foreigners, instead of members of the same common family, and enlist against them vulgar prejudices which a truly liberal mind would disdain for a moment to harbor: but it is not consistent with our ideas of patriotism, and of attachment to that Union which is indeed and in truth the sheet-anchor of our safety. Its dissolution would be hailed with demoniac joy by the crowned heads of Europe: and he who would entertain and encourage "even a *suspicion* that it can, in any event, be abandoned," may be "No Englishman," but it is certain he cannot be a true *American*. He is not one to whom WASHINGTON, were he alive, would extend the hand of fellowship; for he has said, "there will be always reason to distrust the *patriotism* of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands." He has also said,—and we wish "No Englishman" could feel the force of his words, and his mind expand with the glowing nationality of the sentiment,—"the name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of *patriotism* more than any appellation derived from *local discriminations*." Did the heart of "No Englishman" ever glow with a feeling akin to this? or did it ever touch a sympathetic chord in the bosom of that heterodox in religion and politics, his Magnus Apollo of Columbia? We fear not. We have now done with "No Englishman;" and as for Dr. Cooper, when he again lays unholy hands on the Ark of our Union, we shall again hold him up to public reprobation.

From the last Carolinian.

"In connexion with the above," the editor of the Journal publishes the fact, (as another evidence of the popularity of the administration,—and in doing which, he *stretches* up, arms *akimbo*, *snaps* his *weerish* eyes, and assumes a *wonderfully self-consequent air*) that he has received *eleven* new subscribers in one *week!*—the eleven men telling him, "*we* are not *all* Jackson men in this community!" True; we should *guess* they were not "all" Jackson men, from the fact of their subscribing to the Journal. This is powerful evidence, indeed, on the authority of which to set down North-Carolina as among the doubtful states. Were *we*, *like* the editor of the Charlotte Journal, so *inflated* with *vanity* as to be induced to publish extracts from every letter *we* receive, transmitting new subscriptions, (which are generally *couched in* COMPLIMENTARY *terms*) *we* might occupy a considerable space in *our* columns *every week*, with such *fulsome* matter. But a *decent* respect for the *taste* of *our* readers, and a regard for *our own* sense of the impropriety of so *egotistical* a display, forbid *our* imitating this *mawkish practice* of the Journal.

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There is a combination of littleness, vulgarity, and silly egotism in the preceding, eminently characteristic of the conductor of the Carolinian. The following is the article which has produced the above elegant effusion—an article that had no more connexion with Philo White, than with the man in the moon—and we republish it, that the contrast may be complete:

"In connection with the above, we will mention, that we a few days since received a letter from a neighboring county, containing the names of eleven new subscribers to our paper."

The letter accompanying the foregoing, was the first of the kind we have published; yet that, according to Mr. White's knowledge of the English language, or his perceptions of *truth*, constitutes a "*practice*." Verily,

"his brain
Outweighs his rage but half a grain."

To those acquainted with Philo White, Esquire, it will be as amusing to hear him prate about *vanity*, as it would be surprising to discover in him any symptoms of *modesty*.

As to our correspondent, whose letter has likewise been honored with Mr. White's notice, he is competent, if he chooses, to make a reply which will be felt. He is a gentleman well known to the editor of the Carolinian; one whose veracity he will not have the temerity to question; and information given us by this gentleman, or any gentleman, we shall rely on, against the "personal knowledge" of a thousand such witnesses as he of the Salisbury paper.

The editor of the Carolinian can now pursue his vocation unmolested, at least by us. We have no ambition to engage in a contest, in which, to meet our antagonist, we must follow him into the gutter.

We publish, this week, the first of a series of proposed Essays, under the signature of "*Carlton*," on the important subject of Internal Improvement. The writer is a gentleman of distinguished character and abilities, and has no other interest in promoting this object than what belongs to every citizen, who desires the welfare and wishes to elevate the character of the State; and we trust the people, in the midst of party excitement on a question which more remotely concerns them, will find leisure to investigate a subject which is of immediate and immense importance to them.

On Saturday last, Mr. Gercheval, arrived at Washington, with a Treaty lately negotiated by Mr. Appleton, at Sweden, and with despatches from Mr. Gallatin. It will be recollected that our Treaty with Sweden and Norway had expired. The new Treaty revives and continues former treatics, and, we are informed, embraces the important principle of navigation which was first adopted, by the present administration, in the Treaty with Guatemala. It also includes a provision that the trade of the Swedish Colony of St. Barthoiomews shall be open to the trade of the United States, in all respects, as it is to the navigation of Sweden and Norway. *National Journal.*

We have the pleasure of stating that JOHN STANLY, Esq. reached this city on Saturday last, on his return home, from his Tour to the Buncombe and Virginia Springs. The state of his health is much improved, his spirits are good and he has so far regained the use of his affected side, as to walk about his room with a little assistance, and as his situation is constantly improving, we hope he will be able again to take his seat in the House of Commons, at the approaching session of our General Assembly. *Register.*

A bale of Cotton, growth of the present year, was brought to this place, on Saturday last, from the plantation of Mr. William Shaw, of Sumpter District, and a load from the same place, is daily expected. The cotton, we understand is superior.—*Camden Journal, 15th inst.*

A fact worthy of occupying the attention of meteorolgists this year, is the co-existence of a drought which threatens the crops in the Northern countries of Europe, and inundations that lay waste the central and Southern countries It is apprehended that in many provinces on the Baltic, the extreme heat joined to the want of rain, will dry the corn before it has attained its growth, and it may happen that the same countries will be ravaged by the overflowing of the rivers, which are swollen at their sources. The height of the Elbe in particular gives rise to serious alarm.

Knowledge is Wealth.—In a neighboring county, a few days since, says a Geneva Gazette, a man sold his horse to a stranger and received $45 in Jersey bills. Had he been a subscriber for either of the newspapers printed under his nose, he would have learnt from it, in season, that this Bank had failed. He has since subscribed and paid in advance, like a man.

Mr. Branch's Speech.—The Political Arena, a paper published at Fredricksburg, remarking on this Speech says, Mr. B. in his note to the Editor of the Star, wishes the world to believe that Mr. CLAY had, in his Speech at the Kentucky dinner, made an assertion which was not only false, but which he knew to be false. Let us, by reviewing the facts of the case, see how this appears.

Mr. Adams applies to the Senate to confirm or reject his selection of Mr. Clay, to fill the office of Secretary of State; and that body deliberate thereon with closed doors. Mr. Clay cannot of course be present, but requests a member of the Senate, should there be any charges advanced against him "when his nomination should be taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, *unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary.*" Mr. Clay is informed that no objection was made.

We are told by Mr. Branch, that he made a speech against the appointment, but whether that speech made it necessary to call for the appointment of a committee of Inquiry, may be judged from what Mr. Branch says, that several Senators "expressed a concurrence in the objections urged, and declared to him (Mr. B.) that they were prepared to sustain them, *in the event of the Senate desiring further investigation.*"

This declaration, it would seem, was not made to the Senate, but privately to Mr. Branch, and no member sustained him. Why? Doubtless because his objections were not deemed sufficiently important to make a "further investigation" necessary.

Mr. Clay was told that no objection was made, and this he stated in his defence—"In what has he offended?"

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Bingham: I have noticed in the public Journals accounts of large Cabbages, Radishes, Gourds, &c. and of pigs being born at the north, marked with a swallow fork and under scallop: should you think the annexed worthy of a like notice, you are at liberty to publish it.

I pulled a Peach (of the yellow plum species) off of a tree on my plantation on the 5th inst. which measured, in circumference, 11½ inches, and weighed 9½ ounces.

Lincoln County, Sept. 10.

MARRIED,

In Iredell county, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. John M. Erwin, Rev. Henry N. Pharr, of this county, to Miss Amanda D. King, daughter of Samuel King, Esq.

DIED,

On the 14th inst. Mr. John Calder, aged 21.

On the 15th, Mr. Daniel Caldwell, in the 76th year of his age.

In this county, on the 18th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. Daniel Gallant, aged about 60.

On the 18th, Mr. Thomas Elliott, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 72.

In Lincolnton, on the 14th inst. after a short illness, Mr. *Silas L. McBee*, in the 18th year of his age. This promising young man had been for some time a student of Transylvania University, Ky. and during the recess of that institution, had returned to Lincolnton to meet the smiles and receive the benedictions of his affectionate parents. But alas! he only came to bid a final adieu to his earthly home, and was then ushered into that one "which is not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." Sincerely affectionate to his friends, and openly respectful to all, in his death the community has sustained a severe bereavement. [*Communicated.*

Regimental Orders.

THE 68th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia is hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 10th of October next, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection, review and exercise.

All the commissioned officers of the Regiment, and 1st and 2d Sergeants of companies, are required to attend the drill the day preceding the review.

JNO. H. DAVIDSON, *Col.*

3t51

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Poetry.

From the Literary Gazette.

TO THE COWSLIP.

Once more, thou flower of childish fame,
Thou meet'st the April wind;
The self-same flowers, the very same
As those I used to find.
Thy peeps, tipt round with ruddy streak,
Again attract mine eye,
As they were those I used to seek
Full twenty summers by.

But I'm no more akin to thee,
A partner of the Spring;
For Time has had a hand with me,
And left an alter'd thing:—
A thing that's lost thy golden hours,
And all I witness'd then,
Mix'd in a desert, far from flowers,
Among the ways of men.

Thy blooming pleasures, smiling, gay,
The seasons still renew;
But mine were doom'd a stinted stay,
Ah, they were short and few!
The very hour that hurried by,
To eke the passing day,
Lent restless pleasures wings to fly
Till all were flown away.

Blest flower! with Spring thy joys begun,
And no false hopes are thine;
One constant cheer of shower and sun
Makes all thy stay divine.
But my May-morning quickly fled,
And dull its noon came on;
And happiness is past and dead
Ere half that noon is gone.

Ah! smile and bloom, thou lovely thing!
Though May's sweet days are few,
Still coming years thy flowers shall bring,
And bid them bloom anew.
Man's life, that bears no kin to them,
Past pleasures well may mourn:
No bud clings to its withering stem—
No hope for Spring's return.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

[From the American Athenæum.]

THE EXAMINATION.

I was just twenty-one years old when I underwent my examination for an attorney at law, and although some time has elapsed, yet the remembrance of my sensations at that time, and previous thereto, can never be forgotten. I had been preparing myself, night and day, for a long time, and my first thoughts on leaving the office in which I had studied were, that I was now free—I eyed myself from head to foot, and exclaimed, now I am a *man*, and have natural claims upon my fellow beings that I never had before. I felt conscious (as most young men do) that if I did not succeed in my examination, as well as in the world, it was not for want of knowledge. I thought I had nothing to do but walk before my examiners—answer their questions—get my license—open an office—and call on my friends for their business.

The hour came. I entered the court room and tried to put on a consequential look—I brushed back my hair with inimitable grace, yet I felt that I was trembling as a leaf, and, as a friend afterwards told me, was as pale as a corpse. Other students who were to undergo the the legal ordeal as well as myself, came after me; some walked in with such a knowing look, that I felt my heart sink when I thought they were to be my competitors; a frown of knowledge overshadowed their countenances, and they looked significantly on all around them. I took particular notice of these students, and every one of them was rejected. Others entered with a modest look, on their tiptoes, treading as though they were fearful lest any violent motion of their bodies might discompose their ideas, they gazed at the examiners, as though they were ghosts. Each took his seat according to the order in which he was called, and the examination commenced. As soon as the first question was asked, all eyes were turned upon the poor culprit that was to suffer.

"What is law?" said one of the judges—and notwithstanding this was spoken in a soft mild tone, yet it had such an effect upon the poor fellow, that his face turned to a yellowish color, and his body trembled as though he was laboring under a violent fit of ague: at last his tongue assumed his functions. "What is law, did you say, sir?" "Yes, sir, what is law?" "Why, sir, law is—that is, taken in its most comprehensive sense, it signifies—that-a-it-is———" "Well, sir, what is it?" "Did you say how many parts it was divided into?" said the student, and without waiting for any answer exclaimed, "there are two kinds of law, and they are———" "Stop," said the examiner, "that was not the question; however, we will give it to the next—your other answers will do very well." The examiner was a feeling as well as a learned man, and knew very well the poor fellow could answer it, if he was not in such perturbation.

The second student hemmend and went on, "law, taken in its comprehensive sense, signifies———" Here he made a full stop. "So far," said the examiner, Mr. A. has answered." "Yes, sir," replied the student; and after much exertion he stammered through the answer, not as one who is confused, but as if ignornant of the subject he was handling. He had no sooner answered the question than he began to laugh, but only so loud that those who were next to him could hear it. I was one of those, and felt vexed at his indecent and unfeeling behaviour, and thought upon some plan to revenge the insult offered to my friend, for we were on terms of the greatest intimacy. I recollected a most terrible corn the fellow had upon one of his toes, and immediately trod upon it, and not very softly either. As soon as he turned his head to me, I, as if unconscious of what I had done, shook my head at him, as much as to say, he ought to be ashamed of himself—he, in his turn, shook his head at me, his face glowed with indignation, in one hand he held his foot, and pulled his hair with the other; in fact, I expected soon to see him laugh the other side of his mouth. As soon as I was compelled to know from his expressions what I had done, I affected a great deal of sorrow, and begged a thousand pardons, which he could not but grant, though I saw that while he exclaimed "certainly, sir! certainly!" his heart swore revenge. My attention was now called to my question; all levity immediately vanished, and my spirits, which till this time were so high, now sunk, and became depressed. I would willingly have retired, and waited another year, if I could have done so with honor.

Now came the thrilling sound:—"Mr. Subpæna," said my examiner, "we have heard that law is divided into two kinds—will you have the goodness to tell me what they are?" As soon as the question was given to me, my heart 'sunk clear into my belly'—it felt as though it was wrapped up in a piece of woollen cloth, such a singular sensation I never before or since experienced. At last I summoned courage enough to put this question to the examiner—"What did you say, sir?" He repeated his interrogation.

Now if any man, at another time, had put this question to me, with the belief that I could not answer it, I would have knocked him down for an impertinent blockhead. But at this time it seemed as if he could not have given me a more difficult one; my ideas were like a bark on a boisterous ocean, not remaining a second on one place, but floating and tossing about continually. This was my reply—"Law, sir—is—a—divided into two parts."—"Well we have heard that, what are those two parts?" "Good and bad," said I immediately, as if recollecting myself.

This answer (as well it might) raised a universal laugh against me, in which the examiners (nothwithstanding their efforts to the contrary) all joined. Good heavens! how I burned with indignation. I only wished that I was a Hercules, or a Sampson, to have crushed them to death: my blood boiled in my veins, and in my madness I snatched up a pen that lay before me, with the serious intention of challenging every one (there was no less than a hundred) but the want of paper, or something else, restrained me, and all my attention was turned to a conceited puppy not far from me, who had arisen from his seat, and placing his hands on his sides, seemed convulsed with laughter. A tear came in my eye—it was not the tear of sympathy, or wo—no, it was the burning tear of anger. It was wonderful how this vent of passion softened me—I sat down apparently composed, and turned my attention to the fellow on whose corn I had trodden—when he saw me looking at him, he essayed to laugh, but only arrived at a grin. 'Very good," said he—"ha, ha, ha, I'm most suffocated! oh my corn—ha! oh! ha! d—n it, sir, you might have known how much pain it would cost me—but "good and bad, ha, ha! oh dear! oh dear!" This was the way the poor fool continued until the examiner called for silence, which, if they had not speedily done, I should have given my neighbour more causes of complaint than his corn. This circumstance did me more good than harm, for now I felt perfectly composed, and ready to answer any question. The spells which had bound me (and among which silence was not the least) had broken, and my ideas seemed settled. The examiner was the first to address me—"Well, Mr. S. said he, your answer is very good."

"Yes, sir," said I, considerably piqued, "but it is not correct."

"Well, sir, what is right then?"

"Why, sir, the municipal law is divided into two kinds—the *lex non scripta*, the unwritten or common law—and the *lex scripta*, the written or statute law." I had several other questions given to me which I answered with equal precision and correctness, and my only regret was that they were not more difficult, that I might convince my scoffers that I was not the booby they took me for.

The examiner went on, some had more courage and less sense; and others less courage and more sense, and answered accordingly. The question had now come to the person whom I saw make so merry with my mistake; he was a conceited young coxcomb, whose vanity was insufferable, and whose pride and ill manners had gained him the dislike of all his companions. Oh, how I hoped that he might make as great a blunder as I did, nor was I doomed to disappointment.

Thus passed the examination, and after a considerable time, and undergoing a literal, as well as a physical, sweat, a period was appointed for us to hear our fates, and we were dismissed.

During the interval I suffered amazingly. I thought my all depended entirely upon my *debut*. I was one of the first in the room at the appointed time; when we had all assembled, we more resembled so many culprits than *attorneys at law!*—The list was produced, and the names read: the fifth was mine—I heard the Judge pronounce it, but I heard no more. I forgot every animosity; my happiness seemed complete; my heart bounded for joy; I left the room; that very day hired an office; put out a large gilded sign, that stared every body in the face, with this inscription, "*Higgins Subpæna, Attorney at Law.*" It was not long before I was retained in a suit; and in my next I shall inform you what were my feelings on this occasion, as well as the nature of my first suit; till then, believe me to be your well wisher,

HIGGINS SUBPÆNA.

Character of the Irish Peasantry.—The character of the Irish peasantry cannot easily be appreciated or understood by strangers. It is full of religious feeling, even to overflowing, yet sadly deficient in religious principle. However our people may live without God in the world, they do not live without his name ever and anon in their mouths, and that not irreverently or lightly, but with all the appearance of unaffected piety and earnestness, which would seem to betoken that they have God in all their thoughts—If two boatmen pass each other, on the Shannon, or on a canal, or two cartmen on a road, whether they know each other or not, you are sure to hear, in mellow musical Irish, "God save you," from the comer, and "God speed you," from the goer. If an Irishman approach the door of a cabin, whether it belong to an acquaintance or a stranger, and whatever be his business, his first salutation invariably is, "God save all here," and the reply is invariably similar. If he meets with people working, whatever be their occupation, he never dreams of passing them without saying, "God bless your work." When first he sees a neighbour's child, or horse, or his cow, or any thing that is his neighbour's, he is sure to say, "That's a fine child, God mark it to grace." "That's a fine cow, God bless it." The instances are endless; but they sometimes sound ludicrously. If you ask a rheumatic old man how he is to day, he will say, "Thank your honour, I'm all full of cramps and pains in my bones, glory be to God:" or if he be drenched in rain, to his great harm and discomfort, he will say, "Troth, its a mighty wet day, entirely, the Lord be praised." Happen what may, their brief and pithy comment is, "It was the will of God," or if they wish for any change of existing circumstances, they never fail to add, "If it was God's will." All this may arise as much from habit as from piety, it is true, but still the very existence of such a habit proves a kind of character and a state of mind very much more susceptible of culture and improvement than the utter recklessness of impure thought and of unclean living, that is so lamentably prevalent in some of the mining and manufacturing districts of England; nay, even the insensibility and blindness to every thing spiritual or mental, that are frequently to be met with in the lowest class of English agricultural labourers. —*The Real State Ireland in* 1827.

Aid to the Greeks.—The New York and Albany Greek Committe have freighted the Brig Jane to convey provisions, clothing, &c. to the Greeks. She was to sail from New York early in the present month.

Political.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following editorial article, from the *Republican*, published at *Greenville, S. C.* the place designated by Dr. Cooper for his Southern Convention. The sentiments are honorable to the editor, and are, we have no doubt, in unison with those of a large portion of the patriotic South-Carolinians. The Republican asks—"In the name of God, ought those men to be called the friends of General Jackson, who are avowing opinions hostile to the Union?" We shall not say *what* they ought to be *called*; but we know they *profess* to be flaming friends of the General, and we are not disposed to doubt them.

We suppose now, that the columns of the People's Advocate will be again illuminated; and that we shall soon see, conspicuously displayed, an address to "Charles W. D'Oyley, Esq. editor of the Greenville Republican," by that pink of courtesy, mirror of patriotism, and admirable critic, "No Englishman."

SOUTH-CAROLINA POLITICS.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Columbia took place on the 21st ult. and memorials to Congress and the State Legislature were adopted. We are as much opposed, as any can be, to the Woollens Bill—but we think the sentiments and language of the memorials too strong.

At a previous meeting of the citizens of Columbia, the question was asked, "in what manner are the Southern States benefitted by the Union?" This is of a piece with the Walterborough threat to the Northern States, "*that their glory shall depart from them*," and Gov. Giles' foolish declaration, "that the Southrons will not long pay tribute." This is all stuff and nonsense. *The Walterborough menace to the North*, when all circumstances are considered, particularly the relative numbers and resources of the parties, is extremely ridiculous. That a threat should proceed from a district of country, containing more than twenty-six thousand souls, and not more than *one thousand* white men capable of bearing arms, to deprive more than three millions of freemen of their glory, is something so farcical, that its utter contemptibility shields it from serious animadversion. We sincerely hope that our brethren to the North will regard this *Bobabil Rant* as we do; and that they will not consider it as indicative of public feeling in South-Carolina, or that there is any serious wish in this state to sever the Union; that some are spouting about it, is true, but *who* are *they?* We unhesitatingly declare, that we should be glad to see the first traitor who should propose a dissolution of the Union, sacrificed to honest indignation, and hung without judge or jury. As for Greenville, we are to a man, strongly opposed to the Woollens Bill; we are almost to a man, devoted to the cause and success of General Jackson, but we assure our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, that we *all*, with all our hearts and souls, detest and execrate, any and every sentiment and thing, which has a tendency to separate the States. In the name of God, ought those men to be called the friends of General Jackson, who are avowing opinions hostile to the Union? Will they dare to claim him as their political leader, with such wicked and villanous principles in their hearts? Will they presume to pollute his unsullied patriotism by claiming association with *him?*

Greenville ought to be heard, for her example is worthy of imitation; her course has been distinguished by firmness, dignity, and a proper respect for the constituted authorities. We have had no meetings to disturb the public peace, and to heat the people by promoting demagogues of morbid ambition, discontented in obscurity, under pretences of public exigency. Let it be remembered too, that Greenville has both numbers and spirit to back her opinions; her political principles are as pure as the air of her mountains, and she never will tolerate any thing that may endanger the Union.

Those who calculate on any countenance or support from Greenville, in propagating principles or defending conduct, hostile to the Union, are egregiously mistaken; they may rest satisfied, that such sentiments and their authors will be regarded with horror and indignation by every man in the District.

Moral.

REVERENCE FOR THE BIBLE.

To a person who has been taught to look upon the Scriptures as the word of God; as containing the rules, which God has given us, by which to live in this world, and by which we are to be judged in the world to come; to one who has been taught from his earliest childhood to look upon the Bible as a sacred book, scarcely any thing can appear more improper and disgusting than the practice of quoting its precepts with carelessness and flippancy, upon every occasion where they can be made to apply. Still worse is it when the language of Scripture is used in connexion with ideas and incidents which are themselves designed merely to amuse; when it is quoted merely to give point to a *good story*, or to furnish occasion for a *good joke*.

At first view, we should suppose that this would not be done, except by those who are entirely destitute of reverence for the Scriptures. We should expect it in the man who was habitually profane. We should expect it in the scoffer and infidel; for they make it their business to bring ridicule upon sacred things; but, with sorrow be it said, the habit is not uncommon among those whose education should have taught them better things. It is not uncommon among those who have professed to the world that Jesus is their master, and that his Gospel is the only sure guide to immortal life. Men who would, perhaps, be shocked at the idea of the most remote approach to irreverence to God, refrain not from bringing his holy word into disrespect or ridicule.

We can account for such a contradiction, only by supposing it the result of a want of reflection, or of a culpable disregard to the tendencies of such habits.

It would be well for those who are in the habit of amusing themselves and others with witticisms founded upon the Scriptures—I know of no other term which will so well convey my meaning—to think upon the influence which it must have, as well upon their minds, as upon the minds of others. Every one knows, for every one has felt the force of association. Every one knows that when once he has connected a ludicrous event or a merry jest with any peculiar phrase or language, the whole ludicrousness of the event, the mirth of the jest, is suggested to his mind whenever the peculiar language is used, let its connexion be different as it may. Now what can be more destructive to all proper feelings, than to have the mind called off from the subject which alone should claim its attention when we are listening to the oracles of God, to some miserable pun, to some trifling, contemptible story, which we may unfortunately have connected in our minds with the words which we are hearing?

What can serve more effectually to weaken the impression which might otherwise be made upon us? What tares more pernicious, could any enemy sow among the seed?

No—let no man do any thing to destroy either his own reverence or that of others for God's word. It is to this he must turn in the hour of trial for support. In affliction, here must he look for consolation. In temptation, here alone can he find succour. In death, here alone will he find a promise of immortality beyond the grave. As he would value all its holy influence; as he would be the best friend and not the worst enemy to his fellow men; as he would desire favor of God, let him not convert his Bible into a book of merry stories or foolish jests.

Christian Register.

From the Gospel Magazine for January, 1776.

THE LAST HOURS OF DR. WATTS.

Little more than half an hour before Dr. Watts expired, he was visited by his dear friend, Mr. Whitfield. The latter asked him, "How he found himself?" the dying doctor, answered, "Here I am, one of Christ's waiting servants." Soon after, a medicine was brought in; and Mr. Whitfield assisted in raising him up in the bed that he might with more convenience take the draught. On the Doctor's apologizing for the trouble he gave Mr. Whitfield, the latter replied with his usual amiable politeness, "Surely, my dear brother, I am not too good to wait on a waiting servant of Christ!" Soon after Mr. Whitfield took his leave; and often regretted since, that he had not prolonged his visit, which he would certainly have done, could he have foreseen, that his friend was but within half an hour's distance from the kingdom of glory.

Dr. Jennings has preserved a few of Dr. Watts' dying saying. 'Tis to be wished, that he had recorded more of them. "I bless God," said the ripening saint, "I can lie down with comfort at night, unsolicitous whether I wake in this world or another!" His faith in the promises was lively and unshaken: "I believe them enough to venture an *eternity* on them!" Once to a religious friend he expressed himself thus: "I remember, an aged minister used to say, that the most learned and knowing Christians, when they came to die, have only the same plain promises for their support, as the common and unlearned. And so," continued the Doctor, "I find it." 'Tis the *plain promises* of the gospel that are my support; and I bless God they *are* plain promises, which do not require much labour and pains to understand them: for I can do nothing now, but look into my Bible, for some promise to support me and live upon *that*." On feeling any temptations to complain, he would remark, "The business of a christian is to *bear* the will of God, as well as to *do* it. If I were in health I could only be doing *that*. And that I may do now. The best thing in obedience is, a regard to the *will* of God, and the way to that, is to get our inclinations and aversions as much mortified as we can".